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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/601,614	06/23/2003	Todd Thomas	506422-0112	8806
27910	7590 10/13/2004		EXAMINER	
	ORRISON HECKER	LLP	PECHHOLD, A	LEXANDRA K
ATTN: PATE	NT GROUP IT STREET, SUITE 280	00	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	Y, MO 64106-2150		3671	

DATE MAILED: 10/13/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Appli	cation No.	Applicant(s)	101				
÷		10/60	1,614	THOMAS ET AL.					
	Office Action Summary	Exam	iner	Art Unit					
	•	Alexa	ndra K Pechhold	3671					
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this commun	ication appears or	the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address					
A SH THE I - Exter after - If the - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNION on sions of time may be available under the provisions of SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this common period for reply specified above is less than thirty (3) period for reply is specified above, the maximum state to reply within the set or extended period for reply reply received by the Office later than three months are different term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	CATION. of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In requirements of an area of the control of the cont	no event, however, may a reply be ting statutory minimum of thirty (30) day and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status									
1)🖂	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 June 2003.								
2a) <u></u> □	☐ This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.								
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.								
Dispositi	ion of Claims								
4)□ 5)□ 6)⊠ 7)⊠	Claim(s) is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 25-38 and 40-45 is/are rejected. Claim(s) 39 is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.								
Applicati	ion Papers								
	The specification is objected to by the	e Examiner	,		:				
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.									
, —	Applicant may not request that any object	•	•						
11)	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.								
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119	·							
12) a)[Acknowledgment is made of a claim All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority 2. Certified copies of the priority 3. Copies of the certified copies application from the Internation See the attached detailed Office action	documents have documents have of the priority documents have	been received. been received in Applicati uments have been receive Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Stage					
Attachmen	• •								
2) Notic3) Information	ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (P mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or er No(s)/Mail Date filed 10/8/03.	•	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	•					

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 25-32, 34-38, and 40-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grubba et al (US 6,623,207) in view of Doi et al (US 4,162,998).

Regarding claim 25, Grubba discloses the method recited in claim 12 and also column 3, lines 40-41, 50-51 and column 4, lines 14-18. The testing of the mixture using a moisture susceptibility test is disclosed in column 5, lines 57-59, column 6, lines 52-55, Table 2, and claim 23. Grubba fails to disclose testing the mixture using a raveling test. Doi teaches using a raveling test in "Example 2" and discussed in column 7, lines 15-41, to determine the wear of the pavement after being driven over by tires with chains attached thereto. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Grubba to include testing the mixture using a raveling test as taught by Doi, since Doi discloses the effects of raveling in column 1, lines 16-41, which is unarguably an important characteristic of an asphalt surface, and

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applying the testing to Grubba's method provides one more measurable parameter to provide the most durable, effective asphaltic mixture composition.

Regarding claim 26, use of a stability test is disclosed by Grubba in Table 1 in column 6 and also Table 2.

Regarding claims 27, 28, 29, and 30, testing of the modulus and resilient modulus is disclosed by Grubba in column 5, lines 23-42, and column 6, line 55, and claim 19.

Regarding claim 31, testing using a thermal cracking test is disclosed by Grubba in claim 23.

Regarding claim 32, testing using a thermal cracking test is disclosed in Table 2 in column 7, and testing using a stability test is disclosed in Table 1 in column 6 and Table 2.

Regarding claim 34, Grubba discloses taking samples and using these samples to make reclaimed asphalt pavement particles in claim 12.

Regarding claim 35, Grubba discloses inspecting the samples as recited in column 5, lines 13-25.

Regarding claim 36, Grubba implies crushing in step (I) of claim 12.

Regarding claims 37 and 38, Grubba discloses taking samples from different areas in column 5, lines 51-62.

Regarding claim 40, Grubba recites this limitation in the "**" footnote under Table 2 (Col 7, lines 15-20).

Regarding claim 41, Grubba recites a retained strength of 70% in claim 24.

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Regarding claim 42, Grubba discloses the removing, mixing and applying steps in claim 12 and column 3, lines 40-41, 50-51 and column 4, lines 14-18. The "cold-in-place" limitation is disclosed by Grubba in column 6, lines 49-52 and column 4, liens 31-35.

Regarding claim 43, the visual inspection step to determine if the road has a good base and good drainage is disclosed by Grubba in column 5, lines 10-18.

Regarding claim 44, the application of a wearing surface is disclosed by Grubba in column 8, lines 4-9.

Regarding claim 45, the product is inherently the result of the process as discussed in regards to claim 42 above.

3. Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grubba et al (US 6,623,207) and Doi et al (US 4,162,998) as applied to claim 25 above, and further in view of Stone (US 4,373,961). The combination of Grubba and Doi fails to disclose the emulsifier as cationic. Stone teaches a cationic emulsifier, the cation having the advantage of imparting antistrip properties when blended with aggregate, and when the emulsion is mixed with old asphalt pavement, the result is a unique, synergistic pavement with surprisingly high bearing strength and resistance to adverse effects of water (Col 2, lines 42-51). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Grubba having the raveling test of Doi to include an emulsifier that is cationic as taught by Stone, since Stone states in column 2, lines 42-51 that the cation imparts anti-strip properties when blended with aggregate, and when the emulsion is

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mixed with old asphalt pavement, the result is a unique, synergistic pavement with surprisingly high bearing strength and resistance to adverse effects of water.

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claim 39 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alexandra Pechhold whose telephone number is (703) 305-0870. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs. from 8:00am to 5:30pm and alternating Fridays from 8:00am to 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas B. Will, can be reached on (703)308-3870. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1113.

Supervisory Patent Examiner
Group 3600

AKP 10/7/04